

34. 4 miles northwest of Jessieville to 15 miles west-northwest of Paron (Garland and Saline Cos.), November 27<sup>th</sup>, 5:30 PM – A weak (F1) tornado had a path length of 8.2 miles.

35. 9 miles west-southwest of Morrilton to 2.5 miles northeast of St. Vincent (Conway Co., Pope Co., and then back into Conway Co.), November 27<sup>th</sup>, 5:37 PM – A strong (F2) tornado had a path length of 18 miles.



In the picture: A strong (F2) tornado heavily damaged a liquor store in Blackwell (Conway County) on 11/27/2005.

36. 11 miles southwest of Thornburg to 1.5 miles southeast of Opello (Perry and Conway Cos.), November 27<sup>th</sup>, 5:41 PM – A strong (F3) tornado had a path length of 21 miles.

In the picture: The WSR-88D (Doppler Weather Radar) indicated a hook echo approaching Cherry Hill (Perry County) from the southwest around 550 pm CST on 11/27/2005. To sample the storm, the radar sends energy...which is reflected back if there is precipitation. In this case, the radar detected a high level of reflectivity in the hook, which often means that debris is present.



37. 2.5 miles southeast of Morrilton to 1 mile east of Springfield (Conway Co.), November 27<sup>th</sup>, 6:09 PM – A strong (F3) tornado had a path length of 15 miles. One person was killed and eight others were injured. The death and seven of the injuries occurred when the tornado overturned a vehicle on Interstate 40 about one mile west of Plumerville.



In the picture: Vehicles were thrown like toys by a strong (F3) tornado about 2 miles southeast of Morrilton (Conway County) on 11/27/2005.



By the way, flash flooding and lightning are more deadly than tornadoes...and are a thunderstorm's number 1 and 2 killers respectively.

### Time To Become Aware

What about thunderstorm straight-line winds and hail? People have been caught off-guard by both, and have been injured (sometimes fatally). The question is, how do you avoid being surprised by bad weather?

**Education:** Understanding what you are up against is the key to knowing how to handle it. Learning about bad weather will help you defend yourself against it. There is a very good on-line weather school ("Jetstream") that will guide you. Go to:

<http://www.srh.weather.gov/srh/jetstream>



**Source of Weather Information:** Once you are educated on the finer points of bad weather, it is nice to know when you will have to face it. The National Weather Service offers a product called the Hazardous Weather Outlook (HWO). The HWO is geared toward forecasting inclement conditions...sometimes several days in advance. To get the latest HWO, go to:

<http://www.srh.noaa.gov/lzk/cgi-bin/wxs3.php?pil=HWO>

For warning information, the National Weather Service broadcasts warnings on NOAA Weather Radio (more on page 12). Warnings are also disseminated on local television, cable television and commercial radio stations as well as pagers, PDAs and cell phones.

**Responsibility:** Before severe weather arrives, you must take responsibility for your safety. Find a place for you and your family to hide, and keep a source of weather information close by. A good rule of thumb is to put as many walls between yourself and the outdoors as you can (more on page 11).